

WE PREPARE  
EXPRESS

The Wm. H. Block Co.

THE MAIL OR-  
DER BUSINESS

## A Monster Sale of Muslin Underwear

The greater portion of this stock will be divided into

Four Great Price Lots:  
**37c, 59c, 78c, 95c**At these prices you will find goods of incomparable style, workmanship  
... and quality ...Lot 1 50c and 59c  
goods at... 37c

UNDERSKIRTS—Cambric ruffle, hem-  
stitched hem; our 50c qual-  
ity... 37c

GOWNS—Sizes up to 36, good quality mus-  
lin, V neck, cambric ruffles; 50c  
quality... 37c

DRAWERS—Of cambric, umbrella shape,  
ruffles edged with lace and em-  
brodery; our 50c quality... 37c

CORSET COVERS—Loose and tight-fitting  
front, lace and embroidery  
trimmed; 50c qualities... 37c

Drawers for children up to 14  
years, hemstitched hem, 8cGreater bargains than  
will be offered for  
some time in... Lot 2 at 59c

GOWNS—15 styles, of cambric or muslin;  
one, in particular, with the yoke and  
revers of tulle lace; 50c qual-  
ity... 59c

UNDERSKIRTS—Deep cambric flounce,  
edged with wide lace; another of 59c  
embroidery; 50c qualities... 59c

CHEMISES—Of cambric or muslin, yoke  
of lace and embroidery; skirt finished  
with cambric ruffle; 50c qual-  
ity... 59c

CORSET COVERS—Of cambric or muslin,  
full front, rows of Val lace across  
neck and armholes trimmed; 50c  
and 50c qualities... 59c

Drawers for ladies, umbrella  
shape, cambric ruffle,  
29c quality... 15c

Lot 3 Contains all \$1 and  
\$1.19 qualities at... 78c

UNDERSKIRTS—Of cambric, knee flounce,  
torcheron insertion, with lace edge to  
match; \$1.00 qualities... 78c

GOWNS—Cambric or muslin, embroidery  
and lace trimmed; \$1.00 and \$1.19  
qualities... 78c

DRAWERS—Of cambric, umbrella shape,  
trimmed with wide openwork em-  
brodery; \$1.00 qualities... 78c

Chemise, full size, embroidery  
trimmed, 45c quality... 25cElegant goods, none  
to be duplicated short  
of \$1.50, and from Lot 4 at 95c

At this price we also have a small lot  
of gowns up to \$2.00 quality... 95c

UNDERSKIRTS—5 styles of cambric or  
muslin, knee flounce, with rows of lace  
insertion, edge to match; another with  
wide embroidery and tucking, 95c  
qualities... 95c

CORSET COVERS—Of muslin or nainsook,  
full front, elaborately trimmed; every  
one a beauty; \$1.48, \$1.59 and \$1.89  
qualities... 95c

And during this sale we offer  
the choice of any of our \$1  
summer corsets at 78c.  
Such makes as the Gora, Amer-  
ican Lady, R. & G. and W. B.

## Clearance Sale of White Goods

FANCY LAUNNS—In an immense line of  
new styles of stripes and checks, some  
mercerized satin, openwork and fancy  
corded effects, for shirt waists and  
dresses; our 20c and 25c qualities... 11c

PERSIAN LAUNNS—24 inches wide, very  
fine and soft silk finish, 40c qual-  
ity... 23c

FRENCH ORGANDIES—38 inches wide;  
our regular prices are \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 60c  
and 80c sale prices 80c, 60c, 40c, 50c  
and... 28c

SWISS—Imported, 33 inches wide; makes  
a beautiful sheer wash dress; regu-  
lar price, 30c; sale price... 17c

SWISS—33 inches wide, 48c quality... 25c

INDIA LINON—36 inches wide, very  
fine and sheer; 30c quality... 19c

INDIA LINON—33-inch, 22c quality... 14c

INDIA LINON—30-inch, 10c quality... 6c

## The Wm. H. Block Co.



**DON'T THINK**  
Because you are a  
**REPUBLICAN**  
You will not display a flag

**BRYAN.**  
Is with us. Show your  
**INTEREST**  
In the city and buy a flag from the

**Indianapolis Tent and  
Awning Co.**  
20 SOUTH ALABAMA ST.

## Drop Usa Line



And we will send you our sample card of  
thirty-five handsome tints.

**Indianapolis Paint and Color Co.**  
Manufacturers of CAPITAL CITY  
PAINTS—the Paints that Wear.  
240-248 Massachusetts Avenue.

## The Time

To derive the best results  
from advertising is during  
the summer months. The  
advertising columns of the  
papers are not so crowded,  
and newspapers were never  
scanned with more interest  
than now. August trade is  
as desirable as any other  
month in the year, and you  
may have your share of it  
by advertising in...

## THE JOURNAL

**YOUNG PARROTS.**  
Do you wish to have a good Talking  
Parrot? Now is the time to buy them  
cheap. A written guarantee with every  
bird. All other Birds, Cages, Seeds,  
and Young Chicks and Male and Fe-  
male Yellow-bellied Parrots. C. F. KLEP,  
P.O. 411 & 423 Massachusetts Avenue.



L. E. Morrison E. J. Gausepohl

**L. E. Morrison & Co.**  
REMOVED TO  
**27**  
**W. Washington St.**

Now Ready for Business with the Largest Stock of


**Trunks, Traveling Bags,  
Suit Cases, Telescopes**

-- AND --

**Rubber Goods**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STATE

Don't forget our new location. Directly across the  
street from our old location. We occupy three  
floors and manufacture our own trunks.

**Bee Hive Trunk Factory—Rubber Store**



**The Prince Albert 10c Cigar**

**Nothing Touches  
The Spot...**

Like a choice cigar, which the  
smoker knows to be what it is  
before he lights it. Our name  
settles everything. "Bought at  
Deschler's" is a cornerstone of  
general confidence in this town.  
We won't sell anything below  
par. Last year, this year, next  
year, all the time, our goods  
run along the mountain-top of  
quality, and Prince Albert Ci-  
gars are named after quality.

**LOUIS G. DESCHLER, Cigarist**

**There Is Always Plenty of Hot Water**

Where our system of  
open sanitary plumbing  
and Lightning Water  
Heater have been in-  
troduced. Every job we  
undertake is done in the  
most thorough  
manner. Nothing is  
overlooked or omitted.  
All work is done by ex-  
perts under intelligent  
superintendence, and  
all material used is  
first-class. We can't al-  
low our reputation to  
suffer by ceasing to be the leading plum-  
bers. Our patrons save money by patron-  
izing us.

**C. ANESHAENSEL & CO., 29-31 East Ohio St.**

DEAFNESS positively cured. New discovery. In-  
formation free. P. O. Box 585, Ard-  
more, Penna.

**OCEAN STEAMERS.**

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.**

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth  
(London, Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg)  
DEUTSCHLAND, A. Victoria, Aug. 15  
Columbia, Aug. 18, K. Friedrich, Aug. 23  
Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth,  
Cherbourg and Hamburg. Also, N. Y. to  
Cherbourg and Hamburg.  
Walden, Aug. 11, Beltrami, Aug. 23  
Pennsylvania, Aug. 25, Prussia, Aug. 27  
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.  
FRENZEL BROS., A. METZGER, Agents, Ind. City.

**Lap Dusters and Flynets**

We turn out the most stylish HARNESSES for  
the least money. See that  
yours is made by

**Techentin & Freiberg,**  
123 E. Washington St.

## SOME GREAT CROWDS

THAT HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED  
IN INDIANAPOLIS.Bryan-Stevenson Notification Meeting  
Will Be a Big Affair if It  
Breaks the Record.

BLAINE'S VISIT RECALLED

HE PROBABLY TALKED TO LARGEST  
CROWD KNOWN TO THE CITY.Other Notable Occasions When the  
City Has Been Thronged  
with Thousands.

"Spectacular notifications were inau-  
gurated by the Democrats," remarked  
Senator Roscoe O. Hawkins, at the Colum-  
bia Club last night. A number of club  
members were discussing the Bryan noti-  
fication which is to be held in Military Park  
Wednesday of this week, if the weather  
permits. Incidentally, a good many reminis-  
cences of great crowds in Indianapolis in  
past years were related.

"The Republicans have steadfastly ad-  
hered to the more modest and dignified cus-  
tom of notifying candidates at their  
homes," continued Senator Hawkins.

"When Mr. Harrison was to be told of his  
selection as his party's standard-bearer in  
1888 the notification committee visited him  
at his North Delaware-street home and im-  
parted the information to him in a quiet,  
orderly manner. General Harrison re-  
sponded with a few well-chosen remarks.  
When he was again nominated in 1892 the  
committee met him in the East room of  
the White House, where the simple cere-  
monies were conducted in the presence of  
a comparatively small number of specta-  
tors.

The idea of making a museum freak out  
of a presidential candidate hardly origi-  
nated with the Democracy. They led off in  
1896 by taking Mr. Bryan to New York  
and notifying him of his nomination in  
Madison-square Garden, amid assembled  
thousands. A few days ago Mr. McKinley  
was quietly notified at his home at Can-  
ton, O., that he was the unanimous choice  
of his party's national convention. The af-  
fair was admirably simple and devoid of  
ostentation. Contrast it with the spectacle  
which we are about to be treated in  
Military Park. Mr. Bryan has been ad-  
vertised the country over much after the  
same fashion as that followed in the case  
of some extraordinary attraction for a  
museum or side show. The railroad com-  
panies were tearfully besought to grant  
cheap fares from all parts of the country  
for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in  
order that the crowds might be as large as  
possible.

AS A DRAWING CARD.

"Do you think Bryan will draw as well  
as he did four years ago?" asked A. A.  
Young.

"I hardly think so," replied Senator Haw-  
kins, "although he will speak to great  
numbers of people while here. A presiden-  
tial candidate is always an object of inter-  
est. Talking of the crowds that will prob-  
ably flock into the city to get a glimpse of  
Mr. Bryan reminds me of the greatest  
crowd in the city's entire history. That  
was when James G. Blaine visited Indian-  
apolis on his famous 'swing around the  
circle' in 1884."

"I never in my life saw such a mass of  
people as that which filled Washington  
street, from Noble clear to West, and ex-  
tended on into and all through Military  
Park," said Horace E. Smith. "I was a  
clerk in Mr. Hawkins's office at the time.  
I recall that the office was over a cigar  
store on Washington street, and from the  
front windows one could see a great dis-  
tance, not only east and west along Wash-  
ington street, but down Virginia avenue as  
well. As far as my eyes could reach in  
every direction it was nothing but people—  
literally a sea of upturned faces—when the  
carriages containing the Blaine party  
forced their way through to the park."

"The crowd did not merely reach from  
curb to curb," interposed Col. L. N. Walker,  
"but it extended from the middle of the  
street in either direction on up to the  
tops of the buildings. In fact, it was an  
almost unbroken line of humanity from the  
top of a building on one side of Washing-  
ton street down the building to the sidewalk  
across to the opposite building, up its face  
clear to the very topmost point. Every win-  
dow held all the occupants it could hold  
uncomfortably and people hung from win-  
dow ledges and telegraph poles, while  
others caught such glimpses as they might  
from the roofs of business blocks."

"How many people do you suppose were  
in Indianapolis that day?" asked E. H.  
Nobels.

"I could not begin to tell you," replied  
Mr. Hawkins. "I remember aight the  
papers attempted to make estimates of the  
crowds, but it was a very difficult thing to  
do."

THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The listening reporter determined to  
gratify his curiosity by looking at the 1884  
files of local newspapers. Turning to the  
issue of the Journal of Wednesday, Oct. 22,  
1884, the following interesting account was  
found referring to the Blaine visit of the  
day before:

"As early as 1 o'clock yesterday after-  
noon immense crowds began assembling  
about the line of march on Washington  
street and about the Noble-street crossing  
of the Wabash tracks, where it was an-  
nounced Mr. Blaine would alight. The  
fact that the train was not due until 2:30  
did not seem to deter them in the least.  
There was such a jam about the corner that  
police found it utterly impossible to main-  
tain anything like order. All along Wash-  
ington street, for a mile or more, a dense  
crowd, packed closely together, from the  
car tracks to the curb on either side—men,  
women and children, white and black,  
American-born and foreign-born citizens,  
home folks and strangers, all at home and  
at ease in the knowledge that they were all  
Americans and members of the Republican  
party—gathered there with the one object  
and sole purpose of paying honor to the  
great statesman and leader—the man from  
Maine. Not only were the streets and side-  
walks packed with people, but every  
household seemed alive with sight-seers, and  
through the windows, from the ground  
floor to the cornice, were thrust the heads  
and shoulders of as many as could find  
room for them. At ten o'clock past 4  
o'clock the boom of the cannon and the  
piercing shriek of a whistle announced the  
coming of the long-expected train. He's

here!" cried those in view of the train.  
"He's here!" cried those nearest them. "He's  
here!" echoed the crowd two blocks away.  
"He's here!" again shouted those still fur-  
ther off and the cry was carried over the  
long line of clubs extending clear to Military  
Park, where it was again echoed by the  
throng about the speakers' stand—a  
mile and a half from the point at which it  
was first given utterance. Members of Mr.  
Blaine's party swung their Johnnies and  
received such an overwhelming ovation.  
Words cannot paint it. It beggars descrip-  
tion. Nothing like it was ever seen in In-  
dianapolis. It made the blood leap quickly  
in every vein and so wrought upon the  
emotions that hundreds of the more sus-  
ceptible were in tears. A gentleman who  
has had experience in estimating the sizes  
of crowds stated to the Journal that he be-  
lieved 4000 people were in Military Park  
during the speeching yesterday after-  
noon. During that time the crowds along  
Washington street were scarcely dimished.  
Thirty excursion trains left the depot  
last night, each crowded to the plat-  
forms with people from out of town."

FACTORY HANDS HERE.

An interesting fact is that the proprietor  
of the Whiteley reaper works, at Spring-  
field, O., brought his entire force of em-  
ployees to Indianapolis on a special train.  
There were several thousand of them and  
their appearance created tremendous en-  
thusiasm. Maj. William McKinley traveled  
with the Blaine party and made speeches  
at other points in Indiana, but on account  
of the lateness of the arrival of the train  
in Indianapolis the speechmaking was ab-  
breviated and Mr. McKinley was not heard.  
At night a monster illuminated parade,  
which was to have been reviewed by the  
Blaine party, began its march but could  
not successfully cope with Jupiter Pluvius  
and Police Commissioner John P. Frenzel.  
The rain drove Mr. Blaine and his friends  
to the shelter of their hotel, while Mr.  
Frenzel, according to newspapers of that  
time, issued an order to the police to pre-  
vent the discharging of fireworks during  
the parade.

Many people have been asked their op-  
inion of the Blaine visit, and all unite in  
saying that it was the greatest event in the  
city's history. Several great assemblages  
before and since have approached it in size,  
but none has ever equaled or surpassed the  
immense multitude drawn hither by the  
advent of the "Plumed Knight."

Indianapolis has been unusually well fa-  
vored in the matter of great gatherings of  
people. Probably the visit of Andrew  
Johnson, during his celebrated "swing  
around the circle" in 1867, was the most  
notable of these events which can be clearly  
recalled by residents now living. The  
older citizens readily recall the stormy  
evening of Johnson's stay in Indianapolis.  
The city was thronged with people, but a  
portion desired to see the distinguished  
man for the purpose of venting their  
hatred of him by hissing. As he stood on  
the balcony of the Bates House address-  
ing the surging crowd in the street below  
hisses were about equally mingled with  
cheers. So intense did the feeling become  
that a man named Howard Stretcher be-  
came involved in a fierce altercation with  
a man named Stewart and killed him.  
A scene of intense excitement ensued and  
the multitude was quieted only with the  
greatest difficulty. Mr. Johnson never vis-  
ited Indianapolis again.

BUTLER'S VISIT.

The next large crowd drawn to Indianapo-  
lis was by Benjamin F. Butler during the  
Grant campaign of 1872. A wigwag, cap-  
able of holding many thousands of people,  
had been erected on the north side of the  
courthouse square, and it was in this  
building that Butler held his famous "swing  
around the circle" in 1872. Butler was  
made one of the greatest speeches of his  
life. At the outset of his address he ex-  
coriated the editor of a local Democratic  
organ, who had referred to him in the issue  
of that morning in the following terms:  
"Mr. Butler is going to speak here to-day  
and the only suggestion we have to make  
is that people had better look after their  
spoons." Mr. Butler read the editorial in  
question and then said substantially: "I do  
not know the man who wrote this editorial.  
I never saw him, but I can imagine the  
kind of a man that he is." He then pro-  
ceeded to describe the imaginary individual  
as a bear-eyed, red-nosed fellow, who car-  
ried the marks of his debauchery on his  
countenance. "He is the kind of a man  
who would be guilty of conspiring against  
his country," said Mr. Butler with with-  
ering sarcasm, "and when he was caught  
would turn State's evidence against his  
co-conspirators to save his own neck." Rising  
to his full height, the orator thundered  
forth: "When I was in command at New  
Orleans an unprotected female could  
walk through the streets of that city at  
noonday or midnight with greater safety  
than she could enter the editorial rooms of  
this human viper."

Men of forty or over can recall quite dis-  
tinctly the sensation created by the visit  
of Horace Greeley when he was a candi-  
date for President in 1872. Mr. Greeley  
entered the city at night and was taken  
directly to the Circle to be put on view, and  
make his first speech to Indians. His  
speech was said by those who heard it, not  
to have been a very brilliant one, but it  
was delivered to a large number of people.

INGERSOLL'S AUDIENCE.

"Robert G. Ingersoll addressed the great-  
est crowd I ever saw assembled in In-  
dianapolis in the enclosure on Monument Place in  
1875," said Senator Hawkins. "Outside of  
the Blaine visit, I believe that was the  
greatest and most interesting event of the  
kind which ever happened here. Colonel  
Ingersoll came to Indianapolis to speak at  
a big soldiers' reunion. The old Circle at  
that time had a picket fence around it.  
They built a little bit of a speakers' stand  
in the east side of the enclosure, just where  
Market street comes into the Circle, over  
against the fence, and then opened up the  
fence to admit the people. At that time  
the Circle was a mound, so that the crowd  
stretched up from the speakers' stand to  
the middle of the Circle. The stand faced  
the spot where the monument is now lo-  
cated. The people stood on the ground in  
a solid mass, so close together that when  
it began to rain it was almost an impos-  
sibility to raise an umbrella. The compact-  
ness of the crowd continued as far as Mr.  
Ingersoll's voice could reach, and in those  
days that was a goodly distance, for he  
had one of the most marvelous far-reach-  
ing voices I ever heard. After he had  
spoken a short time rain began to fall, and  
he offered to discontinue his address, but  
the crowd would not have it that way, so  
he continued talking to them while the  
water poured down upon their heads. So  
intent were those old soldiers upon the elo-  
quence of the speaker that whenever a  
man dared to attempt to raise an umbrella  
he was roundly hissed until he had to de-  
sist. The speech was quite as wonderful  
as it has often been represented. In fact,  
it was the greatest piece of eloquence which  
ever came from the mouth of one of the  
country's most brilliant orators. Most of  
his hearers were soldiers, and many of  
them were so intensely affected by the

speech that tears rolled down their rugged  
faces. I have heard of great concourses of  
men being moved to deeds of valor by the  
simple eloquence of an orator, but I never  
was nearer to seeing an exemplification of  
it than on that occasion. I verily believe  
that if Colonel Ingersoll had told those men  
to pull down one of the adjacent buildings  
they would have done so unhesitatingly."

"I was a bookkeeper in the old People's  
store at that time," said Mr. Young, "and  
I asked my employer to let me off for a  
few minutes to hear Colonel Ingersoll. I  
succeeded in getting where I could catch  
the speaker's eye, and I tell you I remained  
there—literally rooted to the spot—until  
the last word had died away. I heard  
every word of that speech (slapping his  
knee vigorously), and I will never forget  
the event as long as I live. It was the  
greatest address to which I ever listened."

"That speech was a composite of three  
speeches Colonel Ingersoll delivered dur-  
ing the campaign of that year," said Sen-  
ator Hawkins. "It contained the best por-  
tions of the three."

"I stood within twenty feet of Ingersoll  
when he spoke," said State Auditor Hart,  
"and I have a very vivid recollection of the  
occasion. Colonel Ingersoll was a little  
late reaching the Circle after dinner that  
day, and General Kilpatrick, who was a  
brilliant orator himself, was called upon to  
entertain the crowd during the interval.  
Colonel Ingersoll's speech was, of course,  
remarkable, but I was somewhat prepared  
to hear a great address. I had never be-  
fore heard him nominate Blaine at Cincinnati  
when the opponents of the 'Plumed Knight'  
were driven to resort to the expedient of  
putting out the lights in the convention hall  
in order to prevent his nomination that  
same night."

CONKLING ATTRACTED A CROWD.

Roscoe Conkling attracted a crowd of  
something like twenty or thirty thousand  
to the Wigwag, on Kentucky avenue, be-  
low the Board of Trade building, where  
the old Coburn planing mill stood.  
That was during the Garfield campaign in  
1880. The Wigwag could not accommodate  
anything like the immense number that  
desired admittance, and stands were erect-  
ed at various points in the central portion  
of the town, where "overflow meetings"  
were held. The Republicans of the city  
were well provided with speakers then, and  
as the Wigwag was a striking landmark, it  
was crowded. At the principal meeting in  
the enclosure Mr. Conkling was introduced  
by John C. New, who was at that time chair-  
man of the Republican state central com-  
mittee. The stage upon which the speaker  
stood was literally jammed with spectators,  
and people hung on to posts and surged  
over the entire space of the building.

"The old state fair grounds held a mon-  
strous crowd of people when President Hayes  
came here in 1878," said Judge E. B. Mar-  
tindale. "The President spoke at the fair  
grounds the day after he reached the city.  
It was right in the midst of the fair and  
the extra attendance on account of the  
presence of such a distinguished man as  
the President of the United States swelled  
the crowd to something like sixty thou-  
sand. Indeed, by some the number was  
estimated as high as 100,000. Neither the  
old nor the new fair grounds has ever con-  
tained so many people."

From the Journal of Thursday, Oct. 2,  
1873, much interesting information was ob-  
tained concerning the stay of President  
Hayes in Indianapolis. He arrived  
Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock and  
was at once driven in a carriage, accom-  
panied by the members of his party, to the  
courthouse, where a public reception was  
tendered him. William Tecumseh Sherman, Sec-  
retary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson  
and other members of the Cabinet. The  
following day was one of constant enter-  
tainment for the distinguished party.  
About the middle of the day came the won-  
derful industrial parade, which was re-  
viewed by Mr. Hayes in person. From  
accounts of this pageant it must have been  
one of the most elaborate ever witnessed  
in either this city or throughout the State.  
All forms of industry were represented by  
costly floats and the police and fire depart-  
ments figured to excellent advantage in the  
front of the procession. Luncheon was  
served to the presidential party by Judge  
and Mrs. Martindale at their home. After  
this function, which was very elaborate,  
the great public reception at the fair  
grounds took place. Here addresses were  
made with eloquence were delivered by the Pres-  
ident, General Sherman and Secretary  
Thompson. At night General and Mrs.  
Harrison gave a reception to the distin-  
guished visitors lasting until nearly 11  
o'clock, when the party took its leave of  
Indianapolis to go to Fremont, O., Presi-  
dent Hayes's home.

Another great outpouring of people was  
on the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit to In-  
dianapolis in November, 1873, shortly after  
his return from his historic trip around the  
world. An enterprising visitor from a  
neighboring city brought with him a beau-  
tiful horse, which he declared was to be  
ridden by the general in the parade through  
the streets of the city. General Grant eyed  
the animal closely, admired his good points  
and praised his excellent bearing, but said,  
"I am sorry to see it is a horse. I guess  
I will not ride him. My riding days are  
over."

When Raper Commandery, Knights Tem-  
plar, held its encampment, during the  
week of July 4, 1882, the city was literally  
deluged with people throughout the entire  
week. The commandery was an excep-  
tionally well-drilled body and had partici-  
pated in numerous competitive drills at  
various points in the country, taking a  
good many first prizes. There was to be  
a great encampment of Knights Templar  
at San Francisco in the fall of that year,  
and Raper Commandery, being desirous of  
attending in a body, conceived the scheme  
of holding a week's encampment at the  
fair grounds for the purpose of raising  
funds to defray the expenses of the West-  
ern trip. The affair was entirely success-  
ful, \$10,000 being cleared over and above all  
expenses, which were exceedingly heavy.  
The entire commandery went to California  
in a special train, accompanied by the  
wives of such as were fortunate enough to  
be married, had a royal good time and  
came home feeling jubilant, except for a  
slight disappointment at being compelled  
to content themselves with second prize in  
the competitive drill.

GOOD STORIES.

A whole budget of humorous stories is  
related of the local encampment. One of  
the best of these is told at the expense  
of "Bob" Martindale and George A. Dick-  
son. The executive committee of Raper  
commandery had thought that every pos-  
sible form of "privilege" had been let by  
them, until they were approached one day,  
before the encampment, by Mr. Martindale,  
who asked for the privilege of sell-  
ing "fan" during the big events of the  
Fourth of July. When the grand stand,  
presumably, would be filled with swell-  
ing humanity. It is said that Messrs. Mar-  
tindale and Dickson offered \$400 for the  
"fan concession," and were granted the  
same with unusual alacrity. It does not  
(CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.)

## THE FILIPINO PRIESTS

SPANISH PRIESTS, IT SEEMS, ARE  
NOT ALOOE OBJECTIONABLE.Filipinos Prefer Native Priests, but  
the Latter Are Far from Pos-  
sessing All the Virtues.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION

THRIFTY FATHER PEDRO AND HIS  
MANY SOURCES OF INCOME.The Two Yawning Pockets Into  
Which the Oppressed People Are  
Constantly Pouring Money.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

SARA, Panay Island, via Iloilo, P. I., June  
15.—Enemies of the Spanish monarchical  
have, as is well known, raised a hue and  
cry against the friars and have demanded  
that they be expelled from the Philippines.  
They have charged the Spanish friars with  
divers unholty practices, oppressions, per-  
secutions, worldly ambitions, intemperance,  
licentiousness, love of place and an insat-  
iable greed for gold. Such have freely as-  
serted that these lecherous and avaricious  
gentlemen in cowls should be driven forth  
and that the patient and patriotic native  
priests should be permitted to supplant  
them in the care of the spiritual welfare  
of all the Philippine parishes. In support  
of this proposition it is the custom to speak  
of the native priests as a sort of fan-  
doodle order of martyrs, deserving of exalted  
enrollment in the calendar of the saints.  
Perhaps this is true of some. But it is  
not true of all. My observations and con-  
tact with the native priests has been limited.  
Such as it is, it has been of a character  
to create skepticism as to whether the  
native and Spanish has not all been  
tarnished with the same stick. There is a case  
in point which has come under my direct  
observation. A few nights ago I encoun-  
tered one Father Pedro at the home of a  
resident of this town. The resident is not  
pure Spanish, but he was born and has  
spent all his life on this island (Panay),  
with the exception of a few years passed  
in Manila, while he was completing his  
education in the Manila University. Father  
Pedro is a striking man. His face is pleas-  
ant and exceedingly mobile, and he talks  
with the rapidity of utterance and gesture  
peculiar to the Spaniard of the higher or-  
der. Above the average Filipino in height,  
his figure, enveloped in the black gown of  
his office, is striking, and there is that in  
his bearing which cries out the man born  
to command. The conversation turned upon  
the acts of the Filipino president of this  
town. Father Pedro condemned him for a  
man with an itching palm, and was very  
much incensed because the funds collected  
from the people were not being expended  
in public improvements. The priest could  
not understand what became of the money.  
When he was gone the host made some  
very part remarks upon both the priest and  
the president.

CAPACIOUS POCKETS.

"Your president has a very deep pocket,"  
I suggested.

"Yes, the president has a pocket. The  
priest has two—one for himself, one for the  
church. They run together at the bottom."

"His he, then, is wealthy?"

"He owns many houses in this town. He  
has the store. He has the commerce in the  
rice, many carabao (water buffalo), much  
money—very much money. Then he has  
the church. I would that I owned his  
hacienda!"

"Ah! He owns also a hacienda (ranch)?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, señor. His church. A  
very fine hacienda."

This aroused curiosity. The host spoke  
with a certainness and directness that  
he spoke as to his sincerity. He explained  
that in former times Spanish friars had  
conducted the churches in this town and a  
half dozen others near by. They fed at  
the last uprising. Father Pedro was the  
only native priest in the province. He took  
upon himself the duties of the parishes of  
this town and Concepcion, Ajul, San Igna-  
cio, Lemery and Pili besides. This re-  
quired frequent visits to all these places,  
from five to eight miles apart. Father  
Pedro was equal to the physical exertion.  
He appointed certain days in each town  
for the baptism of children, and deter-  
mined what feasts would be celebrated in  
each church. This was an easy matter, as  
each has a different patron saint, and he  
so arranged